

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

فريق عمل كل الطب

يقدم

سلسلة كتب د/أحمد موافي

In Capsule Series

تم الرفع بواسطة فريق عمل كل الطب

ALLTEB MEDICAL TEAM

لجميع ومنقول من أكثر من مصدر

جزى الله خيرًا كل من ساهم في هذا العمل

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MCQ

- 1- A low protein content is characteristic of pleural effusions associated with :
 - a) TB.
 - b) Cirrhosis.
 - c) Bronchogenic carcinoma.
 - d) Rheumatoid diseases.
- 2- Which of the following manifestations is typical of Kartagener's syndrome?
 - a. Intestinal obstruction
 - b. Dextrocardia
 - c. Steatorrhea
 - d. Infertility
- 3- Hypercapnia is a typical feature of :
 - a) Pulmonary embolism.
 - b) Salicylate intoxication.
 - c) Pulmonary fibrosis.
 - d) Severe chronic bronchitis
- 4- In pneumonia, the following features are classically associated with the specific organisms EXCEPT :
 - a) Erythema nodosum and Mycoplasma pneumonia.
 - b) Hyponatremia and Legionella pneumonia.
 - c) Abscess formation and Staphylococcus aureus.
 - d) Hemolytic anemia and Streptococcus pneumonia.
- 5- In lobar pneumonia which of the following is true in arterial blood :
 - a) Decreased Po₂, increased PCO₂
 - b) Decreased Po₂ , Decreased Pco₂.
 - c) Decreased Po₂ and normal Pco₂.
 - d) Normal Po₂, increased Pco₂.
- 6- Which is NOT a part of Kartagener syndrome :
 - a) Dextrocardia.
 - b) Sinusitis.
 - c) Impotence.
 - d) Bronchiectasis.
- 7- Which is correct in type 2 respiratory failure :
 - a) Decreased Po₂, increased PCO₂
 - b) Decreased Po₂ , Decreased Pco₂.
 - c) Decreased Po₂ and normal Pco₂.
 - d) Normal Po₂, increased Pco₂.

- 8- In pleural effusion, an impaired transport of glucose into the pleural space is found in :
- a) TB
 - b) Myxedema.
 - c) Liver cirrhosis.
 - d) Rheumatoid arthritis.
- 9- Bronchial breath sound is found in all EXCEPT
- a) Collapse with patent bronchus.
 - b) bronchial asthma.
 - c) superficial, big, cavity with patent bronchus.
 - d) bronchopleural fistula.
- 10- A 43 year old man consult you as he is producing a cupful of foul purulent sputum every day. Examination reveals digital clubbing and coarse crackles at the left base. What is the most likely diagnosis ?
- a) Bronchiectasis.
 - b) Acute lung abscess.
 - c) Bronchoalveolar cell carcinoma.
 - d) Sarcoidosis.
- 11- Clubbing is present in all EXCEPT :
- a) Fibrosing alveolitis.
 - b) Cystic fibrosis.
 - c) Emphysema.
 - d) Bronchiectasis.
- 12- Crepitations not influenced by coughing are found in :
- a) Acute pulmonary edema.
 - b) Pneumonia.
 - c) Fibrosing alveolitis.
 - d) Lung abscess.
- 13- Which of the following drugs is NOT used in acute asthma :
- a) Zafirlukast.
 - b) Terbutaline.
 - c) Corticosteroids.
 - d) Ipratropium bromide.
- 14- Which of the following occupations is associated with new onset asthma ?
- a) Paint sprayer.
 - b) Insulation installer.
 - c) Typist.
 - d) Truck driver.

15- Which of the following is the most common malignancy associated with asbestos exposure ?

- a) Pleural mesothelioma.
- b) Non-Hodgkin lymphoma.
- c) Bronchogenic carcinoma.
- d) Fibrosarcoma.

16- A pleural aspirate with diminished glucose concentration, excess lymphocytes, high specific gravity is characteristic of :

- a) Tuberculous effusion.
- b) Pneumococcal pneumonia.
- c) Asbestosis.
- d) Malignant lymphoma.

17- A patient with a superior mediastinal swelling, bilateral ptosis will benefit most from which of the following :

- a) Prostigmine.
- b) Corticosteroids.
- c) Thymectomy.
- d) Cholinergic drugs.

18- A patient with low grade fever and weight loss has decreased movement on the right side of the chest with decreased fremitus, dullness to percussion, and decreased breath sounds all on the right. The trachea is deviated to the left. The most likely diagnosis is :

- a) Pneumothorax.
- b) Pneumonia.
- c) Pleural effusion.
- d) Atelectasis.

19- Which is false regarding transudative pleural effusion :

- a) Protein < 3.0 g/100ml.
- b) Pleural fluid/serum LDH ratio < 0.6
- c) PH < 7.2
- d) Specific gravity < 1016

20- Which is example of exudative pleural effusion :

- a) Nephrotic syndrome.
- b) Constrictive pericarditis.
- c) SVC syndrome.
- d) Rheumatoid arthritis.

- 21- Commonest cause of hypertrophic osteoarthropathy is :
- a) Fallot's tetralogy.
 - b) Bronchiectasis.
 - c) Mesothelioma.
 - d) Bronchogenic carcinoma.
- 22- Which of the following drugs may produce pleural effusion :
- a) Losartan.
 - b) Miltefosine.
 - c) Amiodarone.
 - d) Propranolol.
- 23- Lovibond's angle is approximately :
- a) 120°
 - b) 140°
 - c) 180°
 - d) 160°
- 24- Pink, frothy, and profuse sputum is seen in :
- a) Pneumoconiosis.
 - b) Lobar pneumonia.
 - c) Acute pulmonary edema.
 - d) Aspergilloma.
- 25- Non-cardiogenic pulmonary edema is seen in all EXCEPT :
- a) Fulminant hepatic failure.
 - b) Hemorrhagic pancreatitis.
 - c) Deep sea diving.
 - d) Malignant malaria.
- 26- A patient with hemoptysis and having depressed bridge of the nose is diagnostic of :
- a) Rickets.
 - b) Wegner's granulomatosis.
 - c) Congenital syphilis.
 - d) Rhinocerebral mucormycosis.
- 27- Which of the following is not a paraneoplastic syndrome in bronchogenic carcinoma :
- a) Cachexia.
 - b) Hemoptysis.
 - c) Polymyositis.
 - d) SIADH

- 28- Regarding hypoventilation all are true EXCEPT :
- a) Occurs in severe kyphoscoliosis.
 - b) Hypoxemia.
 - c) Hypercapnia.
 - d) Hypoxemia is not corrected by 100% O₂.
- 29- Impaired diffusion is seen in all EXCEPT :
- a) Sarcoidosis.
 - b) Pleural mesothelioma.
 - c) Emphysema
 - d) Anemia.
- 30- Which does not belong to the triad of symptomatic bronchial asthma :
- a) Chest pain.
 - b) Dyspnea.
 - c) Wheeze.
 - d) Cough.
- 31- Caplan's syndrome is coal worker's pneumoconiosis associated with :
- a) SLE
 - b) Scleroderma.
 - c) Rheumatoid arthritis.
 - d) Ankylosing spondylitis.
- 32- Viral pneumonia may have :
- a) Signs of consolidation in chest.
 - b) Splenomegaly
 - c) High WBC count
 - d) Foul-smelling expectoration.
- 33- All are commonly seen in Legionella induced pneumonia EXCEPT :
- a) Cavitation
 - b) Hyponatremia
 - c) Proteinuria
 - d) Confusion
- 34- Asbestosis is NOT related to :
- a) Mesothelioma of peritoneum
 - b) Mesothelioma of pleura
 - c) Progressive massive fibrosis
 - d) Carcinoma of the lung.
- 35- Which is not common in primary pulmonary tuberculosis
- a) Cavity.
 - b) Fibrosis.
 - c) Lymphadenopathy.
 - d) Pleural effusion.

- 36- Which is not a bedside feature of fibrosing alveolitis
- a) Orthopnea
 - b) Anemia
 - c) Clubbing
 - d) Crepitations
- 37- Chronic respiratory failure is not seen in
- a) Diffuse interstitial fibrosis
 - b) Emphysema
 - c) Pneumothorax
 - d) Chronic bronchitis
- 38- Commonest middle mediastinal mass is
- a) Lymphoma
 - b) Aortic aneurysm
 - c) Bronchogenic cyst
 - d) Thymoma
- 39- commonest posterior mediastinal tumor is
- a) Neurofibroma
 - b) Lymphoma
 - c) Teratodermoid
 - d) Metastatic carcinoma
- 40- Commonest cause of superior mediastinal syndrome is :
- a) Lymphoma.
 - b) Thymoma.
 - c) Bronchogenic carcinoma.
 - d) Retrosternal goiter.
- 41- Which is false regarding Pickwickian syndrome
- a) Marked obesity
 - b) Hyperventilation
 - c) Somnolence
 - d) Right sided heart failure
- 42- The commonest benign pulmonary neoplasm is
- a) Lipoma
 - b) Adenoma
 - c) Fibroma
 - d) Hamartoma
- 43- investigations of highest diagnostic efficacy in acute pulmonary thromboembolism is
- a) ECG
 - b) Ventilation/perfusion lung scan
 - c) Spiral CT
 - d) Arterial blood gases.

- 44- High amylase in pleural fluid is found in all EXCEPT
- a) Esophageal rupture
 - b) Bronchogenic carcinoma
 - c) Sarcoidosis
 - d) Acute pancreatitis
- 45- Which is not a neurological paraneoplastic syndrome of bronchogenic syndrome
- a) Eaton-Lambert syndrome
 - b) Cerebral thrombosis
 - c) Retinal blindness.
 - d) Subacute cerebellar degeneration.
- 46- Which is not in the list of bedside severity assessment of bronchial asthma
- a) Kussmaul's sign
 - b) Pulsus paradoxus
 - c) Silent chest
 - d) Central cyanosis
- 47- Pure oxygen therapy may produce all of the following EXCEPT
- a) Acute lung injury
 - b) Respiratory depression
 - c) Fibrosis of the lung
 - d) Consolidation of the lung
- 48- Upper border of liver dullness is elevated in all EXCEPT
- a) Ascites
 - b) Right subdiaphragmatic abscess
 - c) Right pneumothorax
 - d) Right pleural effusion.
- 49- Commonest cause of respiratory failure is
- a) Emphysema
 - b) Fibrosing alveolitis.
 - c) Bronchial asthma.
 - d) Chronic bronchitis.
- 50- Acute lung injury (ARDS) should be differentiated from :
- a) Acute LVF
 - b) Congestive cardiac failure.
 - c) Acute severe asthma.
 - d) Spontaneous pneumothorax.
- 51- All are features of hypercapnia EXCEPT
- a) Capillary pulsation
 - b) Central cyanosis.
 - c) Papilledema
 - d) Asterixis.

- 52- Classic dermatological manifestation of chronic sarcoidosis is :
- a) Erythema nodosum.
 - b) Maculopapular rash
 - c) Lupus pernio
 - d) Subcutaneous nodules.
- 53- The most reliable symptom of acute pulmonary thromboembolism is
- a) Chest pain
 - b) Hemoptysis.
 - c) Breathlessness
 - d) Syncope
- 54- Pulmonary fibrosis is not produced by :
- a) Tuberculosis.
 - b) Cor pulmonale.
 - c) Progressive systemic sclerosis.
 - d) Rheumatoid arthritis.
- 55- Cranial nerve most commonly affected in sarcoidosis is :
- a) VII
 - b) II
 - c) V
 - d) X
- 56- Commonest cause of death in sarcoidosis is :
- a) Cor pulmonale.
 - b) Pneumonia.
 - c) Nephrocalcinosis.
 - d) Neurosarcoidosis.
- 57- Reactivation of pulmonary tuberculosis is due to :
- a) Malnutrition.
 - b) Low perfusion.
 - c) High ventilation.
 - d) Low PaO₂.
- 58- Commonest sign of aspiration pneumonia is :
- a) Stridor.
 - b) Tachypnea.
 - c) Central cyanosis.
 - d) Crepitations.
- 59- The dose of which antituberculous drug need not to be reduced in severe renal failure :
- a) Rifampicin.
 - b) INH.
 - c) Pyrazinamide.
 - d) Streptomycin.

- 60- Bronchial adenoma most commonly present as :
- a) Cough.
 - b) Stridor.
 - c) Recurrent hemoptysis.
 - d) Chest pain.
- 61- Bradypnea is associated with :
- a) Narcotic overdose.
 - b) Acidosis.
 - c) Pneumonia.
 - d) Acute lung injury.
- 62- Primary spontaneous pneumothorax is associated with :
- a) Tall & thin individuals.
 - b) Non-smokers.
 - c) Exercise.
 - d) COPD.
- 63- Predominantly left sided pleural effusion is seen in :
- a) Congestive heart failure.
 - b) Amebic liver abscess.
 - c) Esophageal rupture.
 - d) Liver cirrhosis.
- 64- Which of the anti-tuberculous drugs should be totally avoided in pregnancy :
- a) INH.
 - b) Rifampicin.
 - c) Ethambutol.
 - d) Streptomycin.
- 65- The most common organism causing pneumonia during mechanical ventilation in the first 4 days of hospitalization is :
- a) Staph. aureus.
 - b) Streptococcus pneumonia.
 - c) Gram -ve bacilli.
 - d) Hemophilus influenza.
- 66- Which of the following is NOT responsible for development of interstitial lung disease :
- a) Carbamazepine.
 - b) Methotrexate.
 - c) Amiodarone.
 - d) Carbimazole.
- 67-Asbestosis may be complicated by all EXCEPT :
- a) COPD
 - b) Mesothelioma of pleura.
 - c) Bronchogenic carcinoma.
 - d) Pulmonary fibrosis.

68- On examination of the chest of a patient with a unilateral tension pneumothorax, which of the following signs is present ?

- a) Chest wall movements are decreased on both sides.
- b) The mediastinum is pulled towards the affected side.
- c) Breath sound may be decreased or absent on the affected side.
- d) Tactile vocal fremitus will be increased on the affected side.

69- Concerning respiratory failure, Which of the following statements is true ?

- a) PaCO₂ is elevated in all types of respiratory failure.
- b) The commonest cause of type II respiratory failure is pneumonia.
- c) Pulsus paradoxus is a sign commonly associated with respiratory failure.
- d) It always presents with dyspnea.

70- A 65-year-old man presents with progressive shortness of breath with a history of heavy tobacco use. Breath sounds are absent on the left side of the chest. Percussion of the left chest reveals dullness. While you place your hand on the left side of the chest and have the patient say “ninety nine,” no tingling is appreciated in the hand. The trachea appears to be deviated toward the left. Which of the following diagnoses is most likely?

- a) Pneumonia
- b) Bronchial obstruction
- c) Pleural effusion
- d) Pneumothorax

71- Which of the following is a typical manifestation of chronic hyperventilation?

- a) Hypoxemia
- b) Hyperphosphatemia
- c) Tetany
- d) Clubbing

72- Which one of the following disorders characteristically produces type I respiratory failure ?

- a) Kyphoscoliosis.
- b) Guillan-Barre polyneuropathy.
- c) ARDS
- d) Inhaled foreign body in a major airway

73- All of the following are causes of an elevated hemidiaphragm EXCEPT :

- a) Laryngeal nerve paralysis.
- b) Surgical lobectomy.
- c) Subphrenic abscess.
- d) Pulmonary collapse.

74 - 77 :

- a) Chest x ray.
- b) arterial blood gas.
- c) CT chest.
- d) V/Q scan.
- e) Peak expiratory flow rate.
- f) FBC.

Which is the most appropriate investigation for each of the scenarios below ?

74- A 17 year-old girl has been admitted with acute onset shortness of breath believed by her GP to be a deterioration in her normally well controlled asthma. She has suffered with asthma since the age of 5 years & is normally well controlled, she has never had any hospital admissions. She usually takes regular salbutamol and beclomethasone.

75- A 27-year-old patient with a history of Marfan's disease presents to emergency with new onset shortness of breath. He has not had any recent illness and has not been exerting himself or playing any sports in the past couple of days. He is not complaining of cough but has noticed a small amount of right sided chest pain since the onset of the shortness of breath.

76- A 51-year-old lady has recently returned from holiday in Alex. Since her return she has noticed a minor pleuritic chest pain, which she thought would resolve with time. 2 days on, the pain is worsening and she has developed shortness of breath. On examination her saturation on room air is 89% , her chest is clear with good air entry & she has no swelling in her calves. D-dimer test is positive and chest X-ray normal.

77- A 41-year-old man is referred by his GP to the respiratory clinic for investigations of his worsening dyspnea & dry cough. He has no past respiratory history & his GP is concerned about finger clubbing, which he has noticed on routine examination. On auscultation of his chest he has noticed fine end inspiratory crepitations and chest X-ray shows a ground glass appearance.

Answers

1- b

2- b

3- d

4- d hemolytic anemia and Mycoplasma

5- b

6- c

7- a

8- d

9- b

10 – a

11- c

12- c

13- a

14- a

Isocyanates are examples of low molecular weight substances that induce asthma. These compounds are found in spray paint & plastics. Insulation installer may be exposed to asbestose, this would result in fibrosis rather than bronchospasm.

15- c

Although malignant mesothelioma is usually associated with a history of exposure to asbestos, it is a relatively uncommon malignancy. In contrast, the risk of bronchogenic carcinoma increases markedly with asbestos exposure (2-3 fold)

16- a

- The exudate, due to pneumococcal pneumonia has the same picture but contains instead of lymphocytes, polymorphonuclear leucocytosis.
- The exudate due to asbestosis is due to development of mesothelioma and is hemorrhagic & doesn't decrease the sugar content of the aspirate.
- In malignant lymphoma, the aspirate is the same as TB but the glucose level is not affected.

17- c

The patient has myasthenia gravis due to thymoma.

18- c

19- c

20- d

21- d

22- c

23- d

Lovibond's angle is the angle made at the meeting of the proximal nail fold and the nail plate when viewed from the radial aspect; normally, less than 165° but exceeding this in clubbing of the fingers.

24- c

25- c

26- b

27- b

28- d

29- b

30- a

31- c

32- b

33- a

34- c

35-a

36-b

37-c

38-b

39-a

40-c

41-b

42-b

43-b

44-c

45-b

46-a

47-c

48-c

49-d

50-a

51-b

52-c

53- c

54- b

55- a

56- a

57- c

58- b

59- a (**R**ifampicin → **R**enal failure ☺)

60- c

61- a

62- a

63-c

64-d

65-a

66-d

67- a

68- c

69- c

70-b

This case is left lung collapse produced by an obstructed bronchus. A possible cause of obstruction and atelectasis of a large amount of left lung tissue could be obstruction of a major bronchus by carcinoma of the lung, especially in an older patient who is a heavy smoker.

71- c

72- c

73- a , phrenic nerve paralysis not laryngeal nerve ☺

74- e

75-a

76-d

77-c